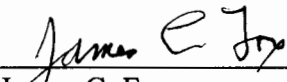


Fed.R.Civ.P.65(b)(1). The substantive standards for granting a request for a temporary restraining order and entering a preliminary injunction are the same. *See, e.g., Commonwealth of Virginia v. Kelly*, 29 F.3d 145, 147 (4th Cir. 1994) (applying preliminary injunction standard to a request for temporary restraining order). In order for such injunctive relief to be granted, the movant must establish that “he is likely to succeed on the merits, that he is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief, that the balance of the equities tips in his favor, and that an injunction is in the public interest.” *Winter v. Natural Res. Def. Council, Inc.*, 555 U.S. 7, 20 (2008). All four requirements must be satisfied. *Real Truth About Obama, Inc., v. Federal Election Com’n*, 575 F.3d 342, 346 (4th Cir. 2009), *vacated on other grounds* 130 S.Ct. 2371 (2010), *reinstated in relevant part on remand* 607 F.3d 355 (4th Cir. 2010) (per curiam).

Here, the court finds that Plaintiff has neither met the procedural nor the substantive requirements for the issuance of a protective order. As to the procedural requirements, Plaintiff has failed to set forth facts in an affidavit or verified complaint which show that immediate and irreparable loss, injury or damage will result to her before the opposing side may be heard. As to the substantive requirements, the court finds that she has not established a likelihood of success on the merits or that she is likely to suffer irreparable harm in the absence of preliminary relief. Accordingly, Plaintiff’s motion [DE-69] is DENIED.

SO ORDERED.

This the 24 day of March, 2015.



James C. Fox
Senior United States District Judge